

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2890

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, London.  
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, and gives BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BANKING, and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

Interest ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
3 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

## Insurance.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Stg.  
ANNUAL INCOME £900,000 Stg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:  
R. F. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.,  
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.,  
F. H. BELL, Esq.,  
NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

## AGENCIES:

Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.  
Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co.  
Chefoo—Messrs. Cornaby & Co.  
Fookow—Messrs. Phinns & Co.  
Hankow—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.  
Kobe—Messrs. Brown & Co.  
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.  
Newchwang—Messrs. Bandinel & Co.  
Ningbo—Guthrie & Co.  
Peking—Dr. Thudgen, Medical Officer.  
Shanghai—Messrs. Bradley & Co.  
Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co.  
Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.  
The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, Standard Life Office.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.  
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

## WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 7, CANNON ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1892.

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, £333,333-33.  
RESERVE FUND £318,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
LEE SING, Esq., LO YUEK MOON, Esq.,  
YU TSO SHUN, Esq.

## MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 24th November 1891.

## Notices of Firms.

## NOTICE.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

THE Undersigned has this day been appointed AGENT of the above Company in Hongkong.

## J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1891.

## NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE Undersigned has this day been appointed AGENT of the above Company in Hongkong.

## J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1891.

## NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of The Hongkong Telegraph.

## R. FRASER SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1891.

## Intimations.

### "CAMPHYLENE"

A NEW DISINFECTANT, GERMICIDE, INSECTICIDE, AND ANTIMICROBE.

A powerful and effective Non-poisonous and Non-corrosive Disinfectant for use in Sick Rooms, for fumigating Clothing, Bed Linen, &c.

and for general use as an agreeable indoor Disinfectant for Closets, Lavatories, Sinks, &c.

It has a pleasant smell, and is similar to Camphor as regards its property of evaporation.

The warmer the weather or climate the more effective is its action.

Prevents Moth in Clothes, Furs, Carpets, &c.

Drives away Flies, Mosquitoes, and other Insects.

Camphylene to suit its Various Uses is Manufactured in several forms, viz.—Balls, Solid Blocks, and Powder.

The Balls and Solid Blocks are Sold in Tins at 50 Cents, 1/1, 1/2, and 1/3 each.

Powder in Tins at 50 Cents, 1/1, and 1/3 each.

The largest sizes are the cheapest in proportion.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

## CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

Sole Agents for

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND MANILA.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24, Nankai Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA, 14, Escolta.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 17, Arny, 1891.

MOUTRIE ROBINSON & Co.

(From The Hongkong & Shanghai and Holland & Co.)

London, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

PIANOS and ORGANS FOR SALE, HIRE, or Purchase by MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

REPAIRS and TUNING a specialty. Work guaranteed.

CABIN, TRANSPOSING, and Second-hand PIANOS.

OLD PIANOS bought and taken in Exchange.

CIRCULATING MUSIC LIBRARY.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, STRINGS, CONCERTINAS, &c.

Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues Free.

16 YEARS extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people in the Far East devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade.

THE PIANO, ORGAN & MUSIC WAREHOUSE, Under Hongkong Hotel.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND of the rate of 60 cents per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1891, will be payable on the 20th instant when Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, No. 1, Queen's Road Central.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 20th inst., both days inclusive.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1891.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PENDING the arrival of the Acting Manager and the Completion of the Bank's Permanent Offices, the PAYMENT of the SECOND CALL of £1 per Share has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1891.

By Order of the Board of Directors, L. DOWNS.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1891.

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE RECENTLY RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING FURNITURE:—

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE WRITERS No. 5.  
RECHAUD SPIRIT STOVES for TRAVELLERS.  
RECHAUD SPIRIT STOVES for TRAVELLERS.  
SILVERPLATED TABLE & CUPPER MILLS.  
JINRIKSHA and CARRIAGE LAMPS.  
The NEW "AQUARIUM" WASHSTAND SETS.  
SWIMMING BELTS.  
REGULATION MILITARY RAIN COATS.  
SMITH'S GLASGOW TOBACCOS.

HONGKONG, 8th July, 1891.

### ROBERT LANG & CO.

NEW HATS.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS.

SINGLE TERAI HATS.

(ALL SHADES).

STRAW AND PITH HATS.

HONGKONG, 5th June, 1891.

### KELLY & WALSH, LD.

POPULAR BOOKS ON GAMES AND SPORTS.  
Boxing by Allanston, Winn, 0/40  
Rowing and Sculling by Woodgate, 0/40  
Cycling by Griffin, 0/40  
Golf by W. T. Linsell, 0/40  
Sailing by E. F. Knight, 0/75  
Fencing by H. A. C. Dunn, 0/40  
Wrestling by Armstrong, 0/40  
Cricket by Hon. E. Lytton, 0/40  
Lawn Tennis by W. L. G. 0/40  
Gymnastics by Jenkin, 0/40  
Boxing by Prof. G. Smith, 0/40  
Foot Ball, its history for 5 centuries, 0/40  
Cavendish on Whist, 2/00  
Ruff's Winter Turt Juice, 2/00  
Drayton on Whist, 1/00  
Cyclopedia of Card and Table Games, 4/00  
Varieties of Whist by Aquarius, 0/60  
Improved Whist by Aquarius, 0/75  
Art of Practical Whist by Drayton, 1/00  
New Book of Draughts, 0/60  
Bryan's Cricketers Guide, 0/35  
Laws of Rugby Union, 0/10  
Hockey by Creswell, 0/15  
Poker Chips, American Squeezers, Plain and Gilt Edge, Best English Playing Cards, 0/15  
Boxing by Allanston, Winn, 0/40  
Rowing and Sculling by Woodgate, 0/40  
Cycling by Griffin, 0/40  
Golf by W. T. Linsell, 0/40  
Sailing by E. F. Knight, 0/75  
Fencing by H. A. C. Dunn, 0/40  
Wrestling by Armstrong, 0/40  
Cricket by Hon. E. Lytton, 0/40  
Lawn Tennis by W. L. G. 0/40  
Gymnastics by Jenkin, 0/40  
Boxing by Prof. G. Smith, 0/40  
Foot Ball, its history for 5 centuries, 0/40  
Cavendish on Whist, 2/00  
Ruff's Winter Turt Juice, 2/00  
Drayton on Whist, 1/00  
Cyclopedia of Card and Table Games, 4/00  
Varieties of Whist by Aquarius, 0/60  
Improved Whist by Aquarius, 0/75  
Art of Practical Whist by Drayton, 1/00  
New Book of Draughts, 0/60  
Bryan's Cricketers Guide, 0/35  
Laws of Rugby Union, 0/10  
Hockey by Creswell, 0/15  
Poker Chips, American Squeezers, Plain and Gilt Edge, Best English Playing Cards, 0/15

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

### W. POWELL & CO.

MILNER'S FIREPROOF SAFES. MILNER'S PAPER BOXES. MILNER'S CASH BOXES.

THEY ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. POWELL & CO.

HONGKONG, 13th July, 1891.

### W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

CRICKET by W. G. Grace. Athletics by Griffin. Croft's Overland Route of America. British Empire by Mieslejohn. Sena Postage Stamp Albums. Large quantity of New Cheap Literature. Arnold's Light of the World. Arnold's Light of Asia.

Stylographic Pens. New Cuttings Albums, Scrap Books. Lancasters, 3, 4 and 5 Cameras.

New Stock of Demon Tennis Racquets. Myrtle Grove Tobacco. Three Castles Tobacco. Whatman's Drawing Paper.

W. BREWER, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

HONGKONG, 1st July, 1891.

### CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND Commission Agents.

REFRESHING AND COOLING DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER. PURE FRUIT JUICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Apple and Pear, &c., &c. Rose's Raspberry Vinegar, Montserrat Lime Juice, and Lime Juice Cordial. GRANULAR RASPBERRY CITRATE.

(Victoria Effervescent Saline—The Universal Blood Purifier).

All requisite Medicines for the "DOG" Mange Lotion, Worm Powders, Carbolic Soap, &c., &c. JAPAN VEILCHEN PERFUMES AND SOAP, ORIZA PERFUMES SOLID.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

ESTD. 1864.

BASS & Co. (bottled by E. & J. Burke).

LIGHT GRAVITY ALE (bottled C. M. & Co.) PILSENER (Tankard chop).

MILWAUKEE LAGER.

GUINNESS' STOUTS, E. & J. Burke, Woodfield—C. M. & Co.

REID'S FAMOUS X X.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

HONGKONG—15, Queen's Road.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Agents No. 6, Ice House Lane, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the half year ending 31st December, 1890.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1891.

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist. (Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. Rogers), HAS REMOVED TO THE MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, (next to the Telegraph Company's Office). CONSULTATION FREE.

## Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. No. 297.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from Belcher's Fort in Westerly and North-Westerly direction, and Stonecutters' Island in Westerly and South-Westerly directions, on the 14th, 15th and 16th instants, and from Lavenham in a South-Easterly direction on the 16th, 17th and 18th instants, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

All Ships, Junks and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, W. M. GOODMAN, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 13th July, 1891.

CONTRACT FOR DREDGING THE CANAL. THE ROYAL NAVAL DEPOT, KOWLOON.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for the above are requested to deliver their Tenders Sealed and marked "Tender for Dredging the Canal" not later than 10 a.m. on the 24th instant, at H.M. Naval Yard addressed to the NAVAL STOREKEEPER, for the Officer in Charge of Works.

Specification may be seen and all Particulars obtained on application at the Admiralty Works Office, Royal Naval Yard, H.M. Naval Yard, 10th July, 1891.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the City Hall on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4.30 p.m., to take into consideration the appointment of a Council to represent His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China in Hongkong.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1891.

NOTICE.

THE STORAGE BUSINESS of the Under-signed has this day been transferred to the WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE Co., Ltd.

MEYER & Co.

HONGKONG, 2nd July, 1891.

NOTICE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS, 1, Ice House Road, are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraits in any weather. CARBONETS from \$6 a dozen.

CARTES DE VISITE from \$1 a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.

IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c. NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1891.

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, DAUGULAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.

HONGKONG, 12th March, 1891.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

HONGKONG, 24th June, 1891.

To be Let.

NOTICE TO LET.

THE PREMISES No. 9, Praya Central, lately occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. The whole by flats, or single rooms suitable for Offices and Dwelling.

Apply to E. D. SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, 20th June, 1891.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET. KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 5 ROOMS, including Bath-rooms, Tennis Courts. Good view and Healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32 a month.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1891.

TO LET, With Immediate Possession. No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Laprak & Co.'s Premises.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1891.

TO LET, With Immediate Possession.

At Bosham Road, "RHEDA" a SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Tennis Court.

Apply to J. M. BASA, No. 25, Foulger Street.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1891.

THE PREMISES now in occupation, known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," in Queen's Road Central.

Possession from 1st July next.

For further particulars, apply to THE MARINEBANK FURNITURE Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891.

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship.

"HAIPHONG." Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1891.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "JAPAN," Captain J. G. Olfert, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1891.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "LENNOX," Captain Swinerton, will be despatched as above on or about the 17th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1891.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "MACDUFF," Captain Porter, will be despatched as above on the 20th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARI







for a high baritone. The other five officers were passing by with a salute only; they were pretty enough for anything, and sang and played their parts as well as they could. Mr. Frank Saxby as *Schubert* was perhaps as good as any could expect such a character as *Schubert* to be, and Mr. Harry Hall as *Onufrius* was clever, and succeeded as he invariably does in bringing all the telling points of the part well forward.

As *Laura*, Miss Alice St. John was heard to perfection and has undoubtedly established her claim to artistic merits of a high degree. The rendering of "Jew and grief are close allies" was a brilliant effort and was vociferously encouraged. This song is a most trying and difficult one but Miss St. John gracefully assented to repeat it, though as it is easily understood, the repetition was hardly equal to the original. Throughout the evening she sang with grace, effect, and feeling, and had it not been for an occasional flat note her performance would have been almost perfect. Miss Vera Patey as *Stephanie* was also a success, for although not gifted with a voice of any great range she manages to keep time and tune. The duet with *Conrad* was her best musical effort, but about her acting there is a sameness and want of originality that this young lady should seek to correct. Miss Beale Royal gave a good account of herself as *Palmita*, as she invariably does in every character she is entrusted with. Her acting was good and her singing was absolutely correct and in good taste. The choruses as usual were good, but the absence of tenor and bass voices was very noticeable. The opening chorus was very correctly rendered, but lacked volume. In concerted pieces the Company was at its best, keeping good time and singing with great precision. This is no doubt due to the exertions of the excellent conductor, Mr. T. Zepplin, who has the choicest talent at hand, and who works like a Trojan. Tonight the Company will produce "Falko," and as they are gaining in popularity there will no doubt be a big house again.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

## THE HONGKONG ATHLETIC CLUB.

SIR,—For information both of the members of this Club and of the community generally I beg to enclose for the favor of publication copy of a letter dated 21st May last addressed by the Athletic Club to the Government. Although nearly two months have elapsed the Club has not yet been honoured with a reply.

In view of the keen interest displayed by the public when the Club was formed, and of the distinct promises—both written and verbal—made by the Government to provide a site for it, it is difficult to understand why this matter is being shelved.

Considering that fifteen months have passed without the fulfilment of the promises referred to it is not surprising that the members of the Club are getting impatient.

Yours,  
W. H. YOUNG,  
Hon. Sec. H. A. C.  
Hongkong, July 13th, 1891.

SIR,—I am desired by the Committee of the Hongkong Athletic Club to respectfully address you again in regard to the promises made by the Government to provide a site for the Club.

On the 31st May last year the Club had the honour to receive from the Colonial Secretary a letter (No. 1094), which said, "I am directed by the Officer Administering the Government to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to grant to the Hongkong Athletic Club a lease for seven years of that piece of ground at the Race Course to the east of the Bowling Canal known as the Public Gardens, at a yearly rental of five dollars."

So soon as it became known that a lease of this site had been granted to the Club the community subscribed some thousands of dollars to assist the Club in laying out the ground as a place of recreation for Europeans and others, and over two hundred members were at once enrolled, and contracts made for turfing the ground.

After the trees had been removed and some hundreds of dollars spent in planting, advertising, &c., the Club was informed by the Government that a large scheme was being formulated for the enlargement of the Race Course, and that the piece of ground granted already to them on a seven years' lease would have to be included therein.

A meeting of those interested in the scheme referred to was held at Government House, and representatives of the Jockey, Foot-ball, Golf, and Athletic Clubs were present, as well as His Excellency Mr. Fleming, the Colonial Secretary, the Surveyor-General, the Hon. C. P. Chater and others. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government presided, and it was then and there decided to enlarge the Race Course, provided that the necessary funds were voted. Upon the distinct understanding that their wants would be provided for, the representatives of the Athletic Club gave a reluctant consent to the scheme, being assured by His Excellency that if it were not carried out the lease he had already granted to the Club would stand good and would not be rescinded.

Twelve months have since elapsed, and so far as the Athletic Club is aware, nothing has yet been done by the Government to carry out their promises. As the Race Course enlargement scheme has therefore apparently fallen through I am desired to make a formal application for permission to proceed with the laying out of the ground for which a lease has been granted, and your very particular attention is called to the verbal promise made by His Excellency Mr. Fleming, viz. "That the lease would stand good if the Race Course were not enlarged."

If further action or agitation by the Club be considered necessary before the Government will give the Club the use of the ground referred to a suitable substitute therefore, they will with the approval and sanction of the Government memorialise the Secretary of State on the subject, sending him at the same time copies of the correspondence, and press comments on the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
(Signed) W. H. YOUNG,  
Hon. Sec. H. A. C.  
Hongkong, May 21st, 1891.

## RIOTING AT KIUKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

July 4th.  
Serious news comes by wire to-day from the southern part of the province. In this section the Romanists have large property interests, fine churches, and many of them, and at least one large orphanage with about 200 orphans. News has just come in that several of these have been destroyed by rioters. At Fu the mob wrecked the out-house and entered the church and priests' residence, sacking everything, but did not apparently burn or wreck the main building. The rioters in the morning took refuge in the family, but the mob attacked these places,

overcame the officials and beat the Chinese: how much damage was done has not yet transpired. I learn that the orphanage is safe. It is noteworthy that the talk now turns against the officials themselves.

The proclamation fever here still runs high. The music which presides over poetry has been invoked and to-day appears a poetic display of commands and soothing comfort. The official seem to vie with each other in putting out this proclamation. A couple of nights ago the Ché-tai put out a proclamation naming 44 Koloai Hui men who were wanted in the *yamen*. The idea apparently seems to be that these men will disappear from the neighbourhood, but I learn that they have not gone, but are still here, though in various disguises.

The officials at different hours of the night patrol the streets before midnight, and in the early morning small bodies of soldiers are seen hovering about, and two pickets are still stationed opposite the Romanist property. The people, however, seemed to be quite friendly and well disposed. The Protestant churches are filled with attentive listeners, who come to hear the foreign missionary.

We are now left without a gunboat, and as a consequence people gossip less; the ships seemed to stir them up to talk a good deal.—N. C. Daily News.

## JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Yokohama, July 2nd.

In no country have such momentous political and industrial changes occurred in a brief period as in Japan. Prior to 1868 it was an absolute despotism based upon divine right. The common people and above all the labouring classes were more property attached to the soil. Socially and politically the Japanese people of the past generation was lower than the negro slave of the United States prior to 1862, the Russian serf prior to 1865, the feudal vassal, or the Saxon thrall. A daimio or prince was justified in killing one for an insolent look.

To-day Japan is a constitutional monarchy under which the laborer has almost the same privileges as an American citizen at home. He can own land and bring suit against the most powerful prince or richest arch-priest; his life, liberty and property are as secure as law can make them.

Unlike us in France and America, these changes have come from the governing and not the governed. The people still cling to and love the old forms and usages. If on the road when on horseback or in a vehicle they meet a superior, they dismount and kneel or bow until he is a hundred yards away. If one of a higher caste enters their home or store, they express their delight and gratitude at his condescension by saluting and kneeling until to the American mind it becomes utter weakness and veneration of spirit. If a prince or noble takes a fancy to a young girl, or a tradesman or farmer, the parents hand her over to the admirer as if were the greatest possible favor to be allowed so to do. In the theatres, although they are passionately fond of all forms of amusement, they give up their seats without a murmur to any late party of social superiors who chance to drop in for a few minutes to see the show.

Up to 1870 society was purely patriarchal. The *patria potestas* was almost unlimited. A man could sell his wife, daughter, daughter in law, and even grandchildren. Within the family law was law. He had the power of life and death over all the other members, and used it at his discretion. Among curious powers possessed under this system, he could pawn his wife and daughters for concubines and his sons and grandsons for slave laborers for a period not exceeding five years. The peaceful revolution mentioned has instituted the domestic relations of Europe and America and has abolished the *patria potestas*. The people accept the change as a necessary evil, and in their habits preserve the old system.

In the old days the people were Buddhists with a sprinkling of followers of Confucius and Shintoin. It is now fashionable to be a Christian and there are probably 500,000 nominal Christians in Japan. No matter what the sect or denomination, the people are faith-believers and not reason-believers. Known as faith-cure and Christian healing. The result is that hundreds of thousands die or become disabled or maimed for life, who with proper medical treatment would have been healthy members of society. A wealthy family in Tokio affords a good illustration. Their children, six in number, were attacked with ophthalmia. They declined to call in a physician, and when two friendly doctors volunteered their services, refused them in positive anger. For three months the father, mother and relatives spent all their time in prayer at either the temple or their home. By that time the disease had run its course and the children were hopelessly blind. Even they displayed no sorrow, but declared the misfortune to be an inscrutable providence of a loving Lord. Any one who recovers from illness no matter how slight or trivial is believed to have regained health through a special interposition of the Divine Being through the instrumentality of some particular shrine or priest. Gratitude is the same the world over. Under these auspices it expresses itself in an immense revenue to the temples. Mr. Kato, a publicist of standing, and that it varies in amount according to the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of the year, and that it never falls below \$300,000 per annum. The wealth and power of the hierarchy are as formidable in Japan as even those of the church in Mexico before that republic confiscated the church properties.

Education of some kind has always prevailed in Japan. Before the revolution it was strictly Chinese. Among the higher classes, all could read and write and had that peculiar culture for which China is famous, a culture in which science and superstition, ignorance, rhetoric, high morality and wholesale fraudness go hand in hand. Since 1868, a school system like in many respects to that of America has been followed and has produced splendid results. The text books, maps and school furniture are American or European. So also at first were the teachers, but these are now largely Japanese, the new generation having supplied thousands of trained and capable scholars. In 1889 the educational statistics showed in round numbers—

Number of schools..... 33,000  
Number of teachers..... 78,000  
School population..... 7,000,000  
Schools attending..... 5,500,000  
In addition there are high schools, normal colleges, universities and in every city well equipped public libraries.

Excepting in regard to the sexual relation, where they have a special code of their own unlike anything in the world elsewhere, the Japanese are remarkably moral and virtuous. Honesty, benevolence, moral courage, cleanliness, and above all dignity, suavity and courtesy characterize them as a race to the highest degree. Rudeness, boisterous conduct, vulgar language, indecency and bad grammar are universally regarded as unpardonable sins.

The topography of Japan is wonderfully favorable to locomotion and transportation. The empire consists of hundreds if not thousands of long and narrow islands, large and small. The islands are of volcanic origin, sharply conical, picturesque and beautiful. The channels deep, clear and serene. On the larger islands, there

Intimations.

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are navigable rivers and tide-water channels, which are connected for public convenience by canals. To facilitate commerce, there are railways almost everywhere, well built and managed. It is pleasant for an American to record that this work has been done by fellow countrymen and that the majority of the engines are Baldwin locomotives from Philadelphia.

The Japanese builder has to confront one element of nature which is almost unknown elsewhere, the earthquakes. It is not so severe as in Guatemala or some parts of New Zealand, but is severe and frequent enough to make large high structures a practical impossibility. For this reason, he hardly begins to utilize the magnificent quarries and clays with which his country abounds. Nearly all buildings are but one story high. When made of stone or brick, the walls are very thick and strong, while the eaves and partitions are made of the same materials and dimensions, so that in the event of a shock, the honeycomb structure will protect the inmates. Another form of house necessitated by earthquakes is found in a large yard surrounded by a high and massive wall and containing a number of dainty structures built of bamboo, paper, and thin tiles. These are exquisitely beautiful, but to an American eye they are so unsubstantial as to seem more like doll's houses than genuine homes.

The ordinary home of a working people is a small wooden building a three or four rooms. The main room serves as a dining, sitting and sleeping room. One end is used as a kitchen and another as a bath-room. The other rooms are used for sleeping. The floors are matted and are kept exquisitely neat and clean. The inmates and all callants leave their shoes, slippers or clogs at the entrance and enter in bare or stockinged feet. The meals are served on low tables, never higher than two feet. The convicts sit or squat upon mats. When the meal is finished, the table and tableware are removed and the place is a sitting room. At night, cotton comforters are brought from the family press, two to a person, and spread upon the mats, and little wooden benches, like the footstools in churches, are used for propping up the head. A house like this can be bought for \$20, upwards. It costs from \$35 a year upwards and its furniture costs from \$35 to \$50. The people eat three or four times a day, employing a diet almost vegetarian in character. In cold weather they bathe once and in hot twice a day. Health under these conditions is excellent. Skin diseases and the other ills that arise from personal uncleanness are almost unknown. There is none of that crowding found in the great cities of Europe and America. The ratio of inmates to houses in the empire is less than 5 to 1, being about 3 to 7 according to the last census. Odd to relate, there is less crowding in the cities than in the poorer rural districts. Thus in Osaka city the ratio is 3.7 more in the capital, 4.5 while in the farming districts of Awamori it is 5.8. This is the very opposite of the case in America.

The relations of employer and employe are more than friendly. The former whether agriculturist, artisan or manufacturer, treats the latter as if he were a relative rather than a hireling. In the country, the general usage is for them to eat at the same table. In many vocations, such as fishing, silkworm rearing, mining, carving and metal-work there is a rule of sharing or co-operation rather than a strict hiring between master and man. There are numerous labor organizations in Japan, but they are not of the nature of the medieval English guilds that the modern trades-unions. They took their rise centuries ago, when the government for purposes of revenue farmed out the exclusive privileges of trade in certain districts to men to pay for the same. These joined forces to protect their own interests and formed unions or syndicates. In the course of time, the original owners admitted faithful employes to their organization, until finally the better members of each craft were enrolled as one body. From protecting the interest of the one they grew by degrees into protecting the interests of all engaged in their particular trade. By acting as a unit, they exerted great influence with the governing classes. In this manner the Government was induced to bring to Japan regardless of expense from Korea, North China and Quanton the greatest experts in porcelain-baking, cloisonné-making, lacquering, and metallurgy. Through this Governmental aid these arts arose to their present supremacy and afford employment to hundreds of thousands of artisans of the highest skill. The guilds are as active to-day as at any time in the past. They teach apprentices and oversee their work, instruct members in branches of their art with which they are unfamiliar, secure markets for finished goods, situations for unemployed members, and take up and fight for the cause of any member to whom injustice has been done. Since the extension of suffrage in Japan, they have begun to take an interest in political matters and may ere long, following in the footsteps of their Western brethren, blossom out as a regular party in themselves. Stranger things have happened in this Empire of the Rising Sun. There are no strikes nor lockouts. The employe is satisfied with a reasonable profit and the workman with a just remuneration. In what other country can the like be found?

W. E. S. FALES.

## T'SINGKIANG P. U.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

June 27th.  
On Thursday June 25th, the foreigners had a social call from the local military official, and they were told with a great deal of gusto about the Tanyang riot, the number of babies found, etc. In such a way as showed clearly that the official swallowed the whole *in manna*. We were told that ugly rumours were abroad and that he had come to inquire after our welfare, etc. He was kindly received, shown through

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QUARTS....." " 2.50  
9 GALLONS Per Cask 6.00  
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PINTS.....Per Doz. \$ 1.60  
QUARTS....." " 2.60  
9 GALLONS Per Cask 6.50  
18 " " 12.00

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several rooms in the house, including the dining room where the supper table had just been set; he was presented with a foreign biscuit, over which he displayed some curiosity, and went on his way rejoicing. A few days ago a letter came from the Viceroy to the effect that if there were foreigners here, their premises were to be searched to see if they had any habes or dead people's bones about, and if they were found to be "correct people" a proclamation was to be issued and their safety guaranteed. A most remarkable letter from such a high official as the Viceroy, and showing some credence evidently in these widespread lies, and betraying doubt as to the genuineness of the character of the foreigners under his jurisdiction, in that the letter was unintentionally, more inhuman than necessary. In obedience to this missive the above mentioned local official remained in the C. I. M. premises on the morning of the 26th and was shown all over the place. Then he called on the Presbyterians, followed by several runners, and was given a *carte blanche* to the premises, an old female helper even pulling out bureau drawers and asking him to look and see if there were any bones, babies' eyes, etc. Trunks were also opened for his benefit, all of which was done in the best spirit on both sides. While the official was making the search, the front gate had been left open and the runners had in no way kept back the curious crowd, so that when we descended to the yard, about 200 people had collected. The official walked at them savagely and in ten minutes the yard was cleared and the gate barred; but in a few minutes, though the official was next door going through the Catholic premises, the crowd began to pound on the door at a fearful rate, soon breaking the small bar, which had to be reinforced by a big bar and a large boxed organ besides. The row did not continue long, as the official caught one of the offenders, beat him, and arrayed him in a wooden collar. Quiet was then restored for a while with the exception of occasional poundings on the gate. It was quite a time of suspense, but after dinner the monotony of waiting was broken by a loud crash at the back gate, and in poured the crowd. The foreigners at once bestirred themselves and succeeded in putting the crowd out; and as the gate was smashed all to pieces, there was nothing to do but for them to stand guard, which Mr. Graham and Mr. Chalfant did, while Dr. Woods with a native teacher proceeded to Helen's *yamen*. At the *yamen* the doctor was treated most discourteously while waiting for the Helen to return from the temple; he was ordered away in a most insolent way, was left standing under the inner door, where he could hear the runners freely conversing about the foreign devil, and once he heard some one inside the *yamen* call out "Kill the devil!" In the meantime the Helen had gone to the scene of the riot, and on his return to the *yamen* treated his guest very politely. The crowd collected at the back gate was kept back by the two gentlemen. There was no cursing and apparently no ill feeling in the crowd but they became very restless, pushing and shuffling among themselves, then one and another would be violently pushed towards the gate by those behind, until presently a grand rush was made. One of the servants, with more zeal than wisdom, made a savage blow with a piece of board at an intruder, smashing the board to splinters, fortunately doing no greater harm than making his enemy's nose bleed, as the force of the blow was mostly expended on the side of the door. For some minutes the gentlemen were kept busy throwing intruders bodily out of the gate, then Helen began to fly pretty freely, and Mr. Chalfant, drawing his pistol, stepped out into the street. The crowd fell back, and Helen called out "Be careful, don't hurt any one," and for a while quieted down. Some minutes of stillness ensued, then the crowd again became restless and was about to break through once more, when a military official arrived with a few soldiers, then another, and they made straight for the guest-room, followed by the foreigners and the crowd. After much urging and persuasion from the foreigners the official put the rabble out and disappeared after them into the street, leaving only a soldier or two. No sooner had the officials gone than the crowd pressed in, filling up the little garden in the rear. The foreigners up the road guard over the inner gateway and kept them back. As the people grew more and more restless, a happy thought struck one of the ladies to divert their attention, so she brought her little baby to the open window in full view of the crowd. As if by magic everybody was on a broad grin and remarks were passed freely about the "little devil." Before they had fully recovered from this diversion, the official returned with several more and at once restored order. For a few minutes the protection of the foreigners and the crowd was maintained. At night a lieutenant with a lot of soldiers watched the place and the next morning these were replaced by a few others with fans and bidegates till noon, when the compound was left to the foreigners. Report says that members of the Koloai Hui have come up from Nanking and are stirring up the people, but in this trouble there certainly seemed to be nothing preconcerted. The officials are to be commended for their promptness and determination to keep the peace.

June 26th.  
All is quiet up to this time. The local official has had his button restored to him. Native who cannot read have been told that the *Yamen* proclamation posted up in front of the residence of the foreigners is the property of the foreigners, and that the officials have given them three days to clear out of the town.—N. C. Daily News.

## To-day's Advertisements.

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WILLIARD THE OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING (MONDAY), JULY 13TH.

Chatterbox's Comic Opera,

"F A L K A."

With the following Unrivalled

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Kellwick (Military Governor

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Targoff (his nephew, Usher

in a Village School).....Mr. Harry Hall.

Arthur (Student, son of a

rich Farmer).....Mr. E. Fearnley.

Pelican (Door-keeper of the

Convent).....Mr. Frank Saxby.

Rafaelas (Chief of the

Talman).....Mr. P. Vernard.

The Senechal (Kellwick's

Steward).....Mr. S. Dean.

Tokell.....Mr. Smythe.

Robsky.....Mr. King.

Talvick (Sister to Rafaelas)

Miss Bessie Royal.

Alaxand, de Kellwick's

Young Helene).....Miss Vera Patey.

Minna (her Maid).....Miss C. Denver.

Janotha (Landlady of the

Inn).....Miss Roberts.

Konrad (Captain of the

Pages).....Miss F. Trigg.

Talgar, Mail's of Honour, Pages, &c.

Conductor.....Mr. T. ZEPLIN.

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A REGULAR MEETING of the above

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the 13th inst., at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

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THE Company's Steamship.

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Captain P. Helms, will be despatched for the

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This well-known steamer is specially fitted for

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